

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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LAND HUNGRY.

American Newspaperman Tells Story of Conditions in Ireland.

He Declares the Solution of the Vexed Problem Easy to Find.

Self-Reliance Can be Encouraged and Habits of Thrift Brought About.

GOOD WORK OF AMERICAN JOURNALS

The American newspapers, particularly the Chicago American newspapers, are doing a great work for the people of Ireland just now, and if the English Parliament grants any redress to Irish grievances it will not be on account of the generosity of English members of Parliament, neither will it be on account of the so-called peaceful agitation. It will come simply and solely on account of public opinion in America. The Britishers, to use a common slang phrase, are all wound up about "Hands Across the Sea" and a closer union of interests between the United States and Great Britain. The American people informed as they are by letters from able and unprejudiced correspondents, on the condition of Ireland, want none of this Anglo-Saxon rot.

Of course Irish and Irish-Americans are familiar with the conditions prevailing in Ireland, but the bulk of the American people are just beginning to realize that the Irish people have any real grievances. Read carefully this letter published in the Chicago Record, dated at Castlereagh, December 9:

The problem of Ireland is a comparatively easy one. It can be solved by giving the people a sound economic and political system. As soon as the Irish peasant has a fair chance he will work out his own salvation. Obviously the remedy is ownership of the soil by the present tenants and full participation of the people in their government. It is on these lines the British Government is now working. They are the right lines. They are the only agencies that will secure a rehabilitation of the country. Purchase of holdings will give hope, and with hope will come greater industry and thrift. Following in their wake will be self-reliance, improved methods of living and less inebriety.

Having learned in London and Dublin what the plans of the Government are, and having already given the readers of the Record-Herald an authoritative outline of the great scheme of land purchase which will be introduced in Parliament in February or March, I have naturally been eager to learn whether or not this magnificent project is likely to work out in time in a definite and adequate uplifting of the people. It is apparent that much depends upon the peasants themselves. There is no royal road to good citizenship and prosperity. These blessings can not be received by simple acts of Parliament.

For evidence of the capacity of the Irish peasant to lift himself up we must study the character and history of the peasantry. We must see what they have done under various conditions, and in this way gather hints as to what they are likely to do after the Government has done its share and placed them amid sound and wholesome surroundings. Is the character of the peasantry such that they are able to respond to the efforts of the Government to improve their lot?

From all points of view the answer is most decidedly in the affirmative. This is the opinion of all the men with whom I have talked—men who know the peasant through and through. In former letters I have tried to show that the wonder is the Irish peasantry have held themselves as high as they have in the scale of manhood and womanhood. I will make no invidious comparisons with the poor of other specified nations, but I do venture the assertion that there is not another peasantry in the world but would have fallen lower than the Irish if placed amid the same circumstances by which the Irish have been for centuries surrounded. Many of the best Irish-Americans, respectable, sober, useful citizens, as good as any in our country, came out of these little mud huts. As babies they learned to walk upon these stone floors, with the mud oozing up through the crevices between the rocks. Winter and summer they went barefoot to school or to work in the bogs, as we see others going barefoot along the roads here today. What these poor Irish have done in America is an indication of what other poor Irish can do in Ireland as soon as the British Government shall have done its duty and made Ireland one-half as fit a place for poor people to live as America is.

Here on the great Dillon estate we have seen how the prospect of ownership of the soil has awakened hope and aroused the spirit of improvement. The same thing has been going on elsewhere. Wherever tenants have bought their holdings regeneration has followed. Industry and thrift have followed. Perhaps no better evidence of this fact could be found than the almost invariable rule that where tenants become proprietors they improve their fields by drainage and

better tillage, put up better houses, get the cattle out of the human habitations, and in time acquire the luxury of a horse or donkey to help them with their work. Social advancement naturally accompanies material betterment. These are facts which point unerringly to the capacity of the Irish peasants to respond to and to justify the efforts of the government to help them up.

One of the most surprising phases of life in Ireland, and one which possesses great significance in connection with the comprehensive scheme of the Government for wiping out landlordism and supplanting it with peasant proprietors, is the almost universal land hunger which is found among the people. In no other country have I seen such voracious hunger for land. It is necessary to restrain the appetite of the people for acquiring ownership of the soil. If proper safeguards were not thrown about the scheme of purchase the tenants would bid against one another in ruinous rivalry. Instances have been known of sales of mere tenant right—not the land in fee simple, but the right to occupy it and pay rent to the owner—at a sum equal to fifty and even eighty years' rental. If any one were at liberty to bid in a holding under purchase laws the landlords would get out very handsomely. Prices would be run up to ridiculous figures. Irishmen who go to America or Australia and earn a little money are constantly coming back to Ireland and looking for a chance to buy out a small farm or tenant right.

In America it is well known that comparatively few Irishmen go to the farms to live. They remain in the cities or towns and find employment. That tendency could be easily explained by the fact that it is work they seek, and when they find it they are content to seek no further. Again, upon arrival in America few have resources with which to take up a farm. They must get to earning as soon as possible, and the city affords them that which they must have. Once anchored they stay.

One of the great needs of the Irish peasant is self-reliance. He will gain even that in the end, but it will require time. At the present he is a good deal like a child. So long ground down, so long a victim of a cruel system, he has learned humility. He needs always a leader. It is in his nature to look up to some one, to follow some one's guidance. He has a tremendous respect for persons of superior ability, character or rank. This explains the great influence of the priests in Ireland. It explains, too, the ease with which political agitators acquire sway over the masses. The people must follow some one, because it is their nature, and having no one else to follow they follow the priest or the politician.

For this reason it seems certain that Sir Anthony McDonnell's plan to keep the landlords in Ireland is a good one. He wants them to sell out their estates to the tenants, but to retain their noble mansions or castles, together with their demesnes and homestead farms, so that they will have some incentive to remain in the country and take their proper share in its activities. To my mind this is one of the best features of the Government plan—to destroy landlordism, but to try to keep the landlords themselves in Ireland, where their character and example will certainly be needed. For it must be remembered that not all landlords are bad men, or even bad landlords.

CHILD LABOR

To Be Properly Regulated by the Indiana Legislature.

From Indianapolis comes the news that at the approaching session of the Indiana Legislature a number of bills will be introduced to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

Several amendments to the child labor law are proposed, the most important being to prevent girls under eighteen years of age from working in tobacco factories. The child labor law restricts the employment of children to those over fourteen years of age, but the cigar-makers desire to raise this limit to fifteen in respect to the factories in which they work. The bill will represent a departure and the opposition that is developing is based on the fact that it would apply only to one trade.

The State Factory Inspector will propose a bill on the subject of child labor, but it will relate to their employment as a class and not to any one trade or occupation. He thinks the age limit is constantly being ignored in factories; the first reason being that the parents are anxious to have the fruits of their children's labor, and second that the factory owners are indifferent about the age of the workman provided the work is done. As a remedy for this condition the inspector proposes that no child shall be employed in a factory, no matter what his age, till he has passed the sixth grade in the public schools. This would insure the rudiments of an education to the child and would be a test which could readily be proved by the records of the school which the child attends.

TRINITY'S CARNIVAL

Trinity Council will celebrate New Year's day again with a children's carnival at the club house on East Gray street. There will be all kinds of attractions, such as a most popular baby contest, Christmas tree, Santa Claus, Punch and Judy, etc. All babies under three years can enter the contest free, and no matter how many there are each one will receive a handsome prize.

MONSIGNOR QUIGLEY.

Bishop of Buffalo Has Been Chosen for the Exalted Position of Archbishop of Chicago, and His Appointment is Approved.

Brief Sketch of the Life and Work of the American Prelate Who Seems Destined for Even Higher Preferment.

A Friend of the Workingmen and Needy, He Took Part in Public Affairs Whenever His Services Were in Demand.

The Right Rev. James Edward Quigley, Bishop of Buffalo, was on Saturday appointed by his Holiness Leo XIII, Archbishop of Chicago to succeed the late Archbishop Feehan. The appointment was made a few days before by the Pope, and it was almost a foregone conclusion that the Pope would confirm the appointment. Bishop Quigley had made a deep impression in Rome by reason of his having been nominated for the See of New York and now for Chicago. Another fact considered of great weight with Pope Leo, who above all things likes to honor those of his prelates and priests who shrink from promotion, was the well known modesty of Bishop Quigley and his expressed desire to remain where he is at the head of his beloved diocese of Buffalo.

Right Rev. James E. Quigley, the new head of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, is considered one of the most popular men in Buffalo and is noted as one of the ablest and most learned of the Roman Catholic prelates on the American continent. He is especially loved by the laboring people, in whose interest and in the interest of economic justice generally he is recognized as a most sturdy champion. He will be the youngest Archbishop in America, and at the same time will preside over what is conceded to be the second most important of the four leading metropolitan Sees in the world.

The new Archbishop is now in his forty-eighth year. He was born in Canada, but while still an infant his parents removed to Lima, N. Y., where they remained for three years, and then went to Rochester. He was the oldest child of the household, and was early selected by his mother to be the priest of the family.

On arriving in Buffalo, about the close of the civil war, young Quigley entered the household of his relative, Father Edward Quigley, at that time rector of the Immaculate Conception church. Many of the boys of this parish recall their baseball days of that period, when Master James Quigley was their favorite pitcher in some hard fought contests. Father Quigley lost no time in placing the young man in charge of the Christian Brothers of St. Joseph's College, which he left in 1872, having graduated at the head of his class.

In 1872 there was in Buffalo an exciting competitive examination for a West Point cadetship. The contest was thrown open to the pupils of all the educational institutions, public and private, in the city. Each institution put forward its favorite intellectual champion. After a most sifting and thorough examination the West Point cadetship was awarded to the future Archbishop of Chicago. He did not go to West Point, however, relinquishing the anticipated military honor and turning his career to the Vincentian Seminary of Our Lady of Sorrows.

In 1873 the late Bishop Ryan decided to afford the talented young man the advantage of a European continental education. To attain that end the Bishop secured for him admission to the celebrated University of Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol. Here he passed one year of profitable study in the different grades of philosophy and other kindred branches considered a necessary preparation in candidates for the priesthood before entering on the higher courses of theology.

From the University of Innsbruck to the College of the Propaganda in Rome was the next step. On his admission to the college he entered on the study of theology and signally distinguished him-

self among his fellow-students. At the close of a very successful course he was called by the unanimous vote of his professors to the examinations required by the institutions for the degree of doctor of theology. This title was conferred upon him May 28, 1879. He had already received holy orders at the hands of the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, Monsie de la Vallette, on April 12 of the same year.

Returning to the United States after his graduation, Father Quigley was given a church at Attica, N. Y., where he remained five years. Then he was chosen from among 100 priests to become pastor of St. Joseph's Cathedral in Buffalo. He was consecrated Bishop in 1896 while pastor of St. Bridget's church, to which he had been transferred a short time before. This ecclesiastical promotion was occasioned by the death of Bishop Ryan, the priests of Buffalo unanimously endorsing Father Quigley for the position. As Bishop of the diocese of Buffalo he made a record for himself in the annals of the Roman Catholic church.

Archbishop-elect Quigley has never pandered to the ostentatious. His popularity grew during the memorable dock strike in Buffalo in 1899. In that year the shipping industry of Buffalo was paralyzed by a strike of the grain shovellers and a sympathetic strike by the freight handlers on the docks. Ships laden with grain stood at the wharves for weeks with no prospect of being allowed to discharge their cargoes until Bishop Quigley came to the rescue.

Through his mediation the tangle was adjusted and lake traffic resumed. The keynote of the prelate's work in the interest of a settlement was sounded one day in an address before a meeting of the striking shovellers. "You know that as a Bishop I have no parish," said he. "Henceforth the docks will be my parish. I will not leave you until you are all back at work, happy and satisfied that the conditions under which you are working are what they ought to be." The strikers accepted his charge, and henceforth Bishop Quigley was their leader and champion. His influence was such that he secured not the end of the strike, but the end also of the reign of the contractor.

Archbishop-elect Quigley's coat-of-arms, which will give the official seal to all of his documents pertaining to the administration of the Chicago archdiocese, is a most significant and beautiful piece of heraldry. It is a shield surmounted by a cross, and that by the Bishop's hat. The shield bears the quarters upper dexter and lower sinister in blue, upper sinister and lower dexter in white. The blue quarters are crossed by the lilies of St. Joseph, the patron of the diocese. The tradition of these lilies is that when the Virgin chose her spouse in the presence of the doctors of the temple the candidates leaned upon their staves; while all the other staves remained bare, St. Joseph's blossomed with lilies.

At the head of the Buffalo diocese Bishop Quigley has led a busy life. His greatest accomplishment within the church which can be measured by the material standards is the additions made to the number of parishes and church edifices in the diocese. Nine new parishes with fine churches and pastorates within the city of Buffalo, and seven churches and pastorates in the diocese outside the city, are the tangible monuments of his activity in this direction during the five years since he became Bishop. Parochial schools have been

formed as adjuncts to many of these sixteen parishes. The churches which have sprung up in the diocese under Bishop Quigley's administration are the following:

Churches and parishes of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, St. Theresa, the Nativity, Precious Blood, the Visitation, the Holy Family, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Girard (German), Corpus Christi (Polish) in Buffalo; Holy Trinity (Polish) in Niagara; Polish church in Tonawanda; St. Hedwig's, in Dunkirk; St. Paul's, in Kenmore; St. James', in Depew; Church of the Transfiguration, in Olean; St. Joseph's, in Fredonia; St. Catherine's, in Lime Stone, N. Y.

It would seem that attending to the details of the erection of churches, which averaged over three a year, would leave the Bishop little time for other work, but his vast vigor appears to have been great enough for many other works. According to records shown by Bishop Quigley himself he has averaged 5,000 confirmations annually for the last four years, and during his first year as Bishop the confirmations were more numerous by several thousand. To all of those who received the sacrament of confirmation, unless where disapproved by their parents, Bishop Quigley gave the total abstinence pledge, binding until their twenty-first year.

In addition to the work of carving out parishes Bishop Quigley has always been a friend to the poor and distressed. He has established in Buffalo a home for working boys and at Seneca, N. Y., in the same diocese, he is erecting an industrial school for boys at a cost of \$100,000. He has also established a home where Catholic girls may go for care and protection. This is under the direction of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. He has also shown a great interest in the home for aged and infirm men and women.

As a diplomat in the control of the several nationalities in his diocese Bishop Quigley has been skillful. The dissensions which affected the Polish members of the church in the later years of Bishop Ryan's life, and which existed when his successor became head of the diocese, presented a problem such as was presented at times to the late Archbishop Feehan, whom Bishop Quigley is to succeed. There were grave doubts of the issue in the minds of many of the young Bishop's truest friends. Today, it is said, the Polish element in the diocese, numbering 50,000 souls, is a unit and is united with the German, the Italian and the English-speaking, or Irish, portion of the diocese.

The skill in keeping united the various elements of a cosmopolitan See, for which the late Archbishop Feehan was given much praise, has already been duplicated by his successor-elect, and people in Buffalo who have seen this unity sealed and maintained have no fears for the future harmony of the Chicago archdiocese. In Chicago the elements are more numerous and greater in number individually, but it is believed that Archbishop Quigley's administration can solve any such problems.

Bishop Quigley has on several occasions stood with the Protestant clergy of Buffalo in opposing some affair or movement which they thought not proper, and from them he won admiration and praise. When they heard of his appointment to the Archbishopric of Chicago their expressions of pleasure at his elevation and regret that he would have to leave the city were freely given. All the Buffalo papers, too, speak highly of him.

SANTA CLAUS

Pays Annual Visit to Children of Holy Cross School.

An exceedingly clever entertainment, consisting of an Xmas tree laden with gifts, was given by Rev. Bernard Cunningham to the children of Holy Cross school on last Tuesday. Every one of the seventy-six children was made happy by the bestowal of some pretty and attractive present from their kind and generous pastor. Santa Claus came in to see the little ones in the school room, a sure enough Santa Claus, glistening with ice on his hat and merry with the sleigh bells that encircled his generous girth. The fancy work, comprising lambrequins, dollies, scarfs, pillows, knitted shoes and sewing bags, handsome and useful embroideries, illustrated the attention and care bestowed on the

insist on fantastic forms of homage. He is just a plain individual. His guests he receives standing, and he enters freely into conversation with all. There is scarcely a subject that does not interest him or one on which he is not well informed. A delightful host, it is his custom to surround himself with clever men—men who are the shining lights of their professions. Engineers, artists, musicians, writers, soldiers, scientists—every class of person who has won distinction is welcome at the royal table, for it is one of the characteristics of his Majesty that in the distribution of his favors he is thoroughly impartial.

COMING JUBILEE

The Vatican is preparing for another jubilee, beginning a year from the 19th of next month, which will mark the half-century of the Holy Father's Cardinalate. Thus it is now the firm belief of Catholics in Rome that Leo XIII will live to celebrate all possible jubilees as priest, Bishop, Cardinal and Pope, a circumstance without a parallel.

SEVEN TIMES

Has the Reigning King of England Visited Old Ireland.

It appears that King Edward VII. intends to visit Ireland next year. King Edward as Prince of Wales paid seven visits to Ireland. In 1848 (when he was Earl of Dublin) and again in 1893 he accompanied the late Queen and the Prince Consort. In 1898 he was attached to the Grenadier Guards at the Carragh camp, while he visited the island again in 1884, 1898, 1871 and 1885. He made his first speech in Ireland in 1855 on the presentation of new colors to the Royal Hibernian School, when he was not yet twelve years old.

DEMOCRATIC EMPEROR

There is no barbaric splendor about the Court of Japan, nor does the Emperor

OFFICERS

Elected by the German Catholics for St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

Frank A. Geher Chosen to Be President of the Central Society.

Sketch of the Asylum and the Work the Society is Doing.

THOSE ELECTED BY THE BRANCHES

The St. Joseph's German Catholic Orphan Society held its annual election of officers last Sunday. The following is a list of the officers elected for the Central Society and for the various congregations:

President—Frank Geher.
Vice President—Henry Bosse, Jr., Recording Secretary—Bernard Geher. Financial Secretary—Joseph Steurle. Treasurer—Matthew Poschinger.
St. Boniface Branch—Urban Stengel, President; Ferdinand J. Echsner, Vice President; John Echsner, Secretary; Edmund Rapp, Treasurer; Henry Michael, Bernard Fritsch, Trustees.
St. Martin's Branch—Ben Beyer, President; William Frankenberger, Vice President; Dominic Maier, Secretary; Eugene Zimmerer, Treasurer; Bernard Schaeper, Trustee.

St. Mary's Branch—Jacob Gobe, President; Theodore Evers, Vice President; Joseph Knapp, Secretary; Joseph Nold, Treasurer; F. F. Lutz, Trustee.
St. Vincent de Paul Branch—J. Herman Blumers, President; Peter Dietzen, Vice President; John Duttlinger, Secretary; Joseph Penkhues, Treasurer; J. H. Walser, Trustee.

St. Anthony's Branch—Philip Ackerman, President; B. Bloemer, Vice President; Jacob Roskopf, Secretary; Joseph Rademaker, Treasurer; Joseph Sibir, Trustee.

St. Peter's Branch—Bernard Stoesser, President; Jacob Fries, Vice President; George Melhaus, Secretary; John Diebold, Treasurer; Henry Schneiders, Trustee.

St. Joseph's Branch—Peter Haesle, President; William Hillebrich, Vice President; Christ Bader, Jr., Secretary; Andrew Dillinger, Treasurer; Anthony Pracht, Sr., Trustee.

St. Francis' Branch—John H. Sils, President; Frank Algeier, Vice President; Albert Eilers, Secretary; Joseph Karcher, Treasurer; Henry Feldhaus and Joseph Discher, Trustees.

Every German Catholic congregation in this city and county has a branch of this society and the annual election always creates a friendly rivalry among the members and serves at the same time to keep up interest in affairs of the asylum. The society numbers about 1,000 members.

This grand association of German Catholics was organized fifty-three years ago by the Rev. Father Carl Boeswald for the maintenance of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, which he, with several others, established at that time. Since then the asylum has been removed and enlarged from time to time to keep pace with the number of orphans cared for. It has always been supported by the dues of members and the annual house collection.

The asylum is in charge of the Ursuline Sisters. It is one of the best conducted and equipped institutions in the United States. It is located at Crescent Hill. The Rev. Vincent Duimovich is chaplain of St. Joseph's Asylum; Monsignor Francis Zabler is the representative of Bishop McCloskey on the Board of Trustees. The financial affairs are conducted by the Central officers and Board of Trustees. These well disposed gentlemen not only care for the orphans while they are in the institution, but provide good homes for them after they have made their first communion. Even then they are kept under surveillance until they reach the age of twenty-one years. The German Catholics are justly proud of their great work of charity and have every reason to be proud.

The very fact that Frank A. Geher has been elected President of the Central Society is a guarantee of good things to come for St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum during the coming year. Mr. Geher is head of the firm of Geher & Son. He is an amiable, courteous gentleman, always attentive to business, and yet a man who never allows business to interfere with his solicitude for the poor and distressed. The German Catholics are to be congratulated on making such a selection.

WELCOME PRESENTS.

The Louisville City Railway Company has given its employees for a Christmas gift an increase of one cent per hour in wages. Though small the raise in salary is appreciated by the men.

All the lady operators employed by the Home Telephone Company, 125 in number, received an additional dollar in their envelopes this week as a Christmas gift. Kindly acts of this character beget the best of feeling between employers and employees, and the Home girls are more elated over the remembrance than the intrinsic value of the gift.

children by the Sisters of Mercy who are in charge of this parochial school. That it is flourishing and well attended is due entirely to the untiring energy and forethought of the kind and good priest who watches so faithfully over his school as well as over the church and parish. The children whose fancy work was exhibited on Tuesday were Regina Kelley, Lillie Litchfield, Anna Schiebert, Myrtle Zeller, Lorena Smith, Robert Burrell, Rosa Lee Schnepf, Rosa Youert, Lillie Eisner, Katie Devine, Laura Sprauer, Clara Litchfield, Carrie Summer, Clara Eisner, Frank Eschrich, Mamie Devore, Ida Everhardt, Julia Summers, Mary Ecken, Mamie Sprauer, Anna Heurman, Florence Kleier, Mary Enos, Henrietta Hill, Josephine Lichteig, Mary Weber. Master Frank Eschrich gave some pretty and well executed airs on the violin, and the children presented a silk umbrella to Rev. Father Cunningham. The afternoon was an enjoyable one, and the patient and good teachers from the Brook and College-streets home are to be congratulated on doing their part toward making it pleasant for all who visited the school. It can be truthfully said of Father Cunningham that he is imbued with the humility and charity of the early priests of our State, when it is known that he answers all sick calls, no matter how far distant nor at what hour of day or night, on foot when no cars are on the route to be followed. No horse or conveyance has he, nor has he ever striven to own any, but frequently some thoughtful parishioner will kindly lend him both if the distance to be traversed is unusually great. Yet he is always patient and charitable and his zeal suffers no diminution because of difficulties, and his church and parish are prospering more each year than the one preceding.

FIFTY YEARS

Rounded Out by the Cork Young Men's Society.

The imposing ceremonial associated with the golden jubilee celebration of the Cork Young Men's Society must be regarded as a distinct and unqualified success. The event has very properly and naturally been accepted as one of primary importance in the history of so valuable and indispensable a society. To very few, if any, cognate associations has there been vouchsafed so lengthened and useful a period of existence as that claimed by the Cork Young Men's Society, the fifty years inauguration of which was fittingly celebrated on Sunday. Ever since the day of its foundation in October, 1852, the strictest adherence to the high and noble principles of its founders has been observed, and the important part it has played in shaping and moulding the character of the Catholic young men of the cities and towns of Ireland is familiar to all. The intellectual equipment extended by the society has proved of very material advantage to many of its members who have made their mark in various important spheres, while the safeguards afforded young men entering the city have not been the least important feature of the society's work.

The celebrations opened on Sunday with a reception by the Lord Mayor in the Municipal Buildings, after which the members of the society and the delegates attending the conference proceeded in processional order to the Cathedral to attend high mass. The processionists, to the number of over a thousand, presented a strikingly imposing appearance on the way to the Cathedral. When the mass had concluded the entire body returned to the Municipal Buildings to partake of the Lord Mayor's hospitality. In the afternoon a conference of Catholic Young Men's Societies was held in the hall, Castle street, and in the evening the Vice President of the society, Mr. John Sisk, was presented with an illuminated address, and that gentleman's portrait was also unveiled. An important address on the "Nobility of Work" was delivered by the Rev. P. J. Dowling, C. M. At the high mass an eloquent and powerful sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

THE MERRY MILKMAIDS.

The rehearsals for the operetta, "The Merry Milkmaids," to be given by the Choral Society at Bertrand Hall, Friday evening, January 2, are progressing. A pleasing performance is assured. "The Merry Milkmaids" was produced at Macaulay's Theater last spring and proved such a success that the members of the society have been asked to repeat it. Among the leading members in the cast will be Misses Blanche Gordon, Everalda Specht, Josephine Kelly, Ada Schultz, Messrs. Phil Cody, Alex Flanagan, Ben Imorde and Ray Flanagan. This year's programme includes several new features that will delight the friends of the Choral Society.

YOUNG MAYOR.

In Michael J. Walsh it is said that Yonkers can boast of having the youngest Mayor in New York State. When he was nominated he was a job printer skimming about for business, but he was popular with the workmen and labor organizations and they elected him with a rush. Mayor Walsh is eminently a self-made man. He is a practical Catholic, a member of the Knights of Columbus, Hibernians and other societies, and is said to make an admirable executive officer for the city. These Irish boys are great fellows when they get started. Nothing apparently can keep them down.